

## ASSEMBLY FOR A FLOWABLE MATERIAL CONTAINER

### DESCRIPTION

#### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION:

This application is a continuation of serial number 09/756,351 filed January 8, 2001, currently pending, which is incorporated herein by reference and made a part hereof.

#### FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT:

5 Not Applicable.

#### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION:

##### Technical Field

The present invention relates generally to closures for flowable material containers and more particularly closure assemblies for medical fluid containers.

##### 10 Background of the Invention

It is common medical practice to provide fluids to a patient either intravenously or enterally as a method of treating a patient for various medical conditions. Frequently, the fluids to be administered to a patient are contained in a flexible container. One method of forming a flexible container is to seal two sheets of flexible material about the periphery of the sheets to create a fluid tight chamber. A port tube assembly is frequently placed between the sheets during the sealing process to create a communication between the fluid chamber and the exterior of the container to provide a means of introducing fluid into or dispensing fluid from the container. The port tube assembly typically includes an outer port tube that attaches to the sidewalls of the container and a second tube called a membrane tube that is disposed coaxially within the port tube. The membrane tube has a membrane or diaphragm that seals the port tube assembly. The membrane is typically punctured by a spike of a fluid administration set to place the contents of the container in fluid communication with a patient.

25 Port tubes and membrane tubes are fabricated from monolayer or multiple layered materials. The port tube typically has an inner layer of polyvinyl chloride and the membrane

tube has an outer layer of PVC. To assemble the port tube assembly, the membrane tube is dipped in cyclohexanone or other suitable solvent and is inserted in a telescoping fashion into the port tube. The solvent melts the PVC of both the port tube and the membrane tube thereby hermetically sealing the membrane tube to the port tube.

5           There has been a great effort by many manufacturers of medical articles to replace PVC materials with non-PVC containing materials. Flexible PVC containers include low molecular weight additives known as plasticizers which may exude into the solutions contained in the container. United States Patent Nos. 5,998,019 and 5,849,843, which are incorporated herein by reference and made a part hereof, disclose replacing PVC materials in  
10       medical fluid containers with non-PVC containing materials.

          United States Patent No. 5,356,709, assigned to the same assignee of the present invention, discloses a non-PVC coextruded medical grade port tubing. The tubing has an outer layer of a blend of polypropylene and SEBS a tie layer and a core layer of a blend of polyamide and EVA.

15           United States Patent No. 5,533,992, assigned to the same assignee of the present invention, discloses a non-PVC material for fabricating medical tubings and medical containers. Polymer blends for fabricating medical tubing disclosed in the '992 Patent include polyurethane blended with one or more of the following: EVA, SEBS, PCCE, and thermoplastic copolyester elastomers.

20           The present assignee is presently marketing a container for storing, shipping and delivering of medical fluids. A port tube provided with the container has an outer layer of a polymer blend by weight of the following four components: 40% polypropylene, 40% ultra low density polyethylene, 10% dimer fatty acid polymamide and 10% styrene-ethylene-butene-styrene block copolymer with maleic anhydride functionality. The port  
25       tubing has an inner layer of PVC for solvent bonding to a membrane tube of PVC material.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION:

          The present invention provides a non-PVC port tube, a non-PVC membrane tube and a non-PVC closure assembly for use in flowable material containers such as medical and food containers.

30           The closure assembly includes a port tube and a membrane tube coaxially mounted therein. The port tube has a first layer and a second layer disposed coaxially within the first layer. In a preferred form of the invention the first layer is capable of being sealed to

sidewalls of a flowable materials container and more preferably using radio frequency sealing techniques. In a preferred form of the invention the first layer is a polymer blend of four components. The first component is present in an amount by weight of from about 25% to about 50% by weight of the first layer. The first component is a first polyolefin of a propylene containing polymer. The second component is present in an amount by weight of from about 0 to about 50% by weight of the first layer and is a second polyolefin. The second polyolefin is an  $\alpha$ -olefin containing polymer and in a preferred form of the invention is an ethylene and  $\alpha$ -olefin copolymer. The third component is present in an amount by weight of from about 0% to about 40% by weight of the first layer and is a radio frequency ("RF") susceptible. The RF polymer is selected from the group consisting of polyamides, ethylene acrylic acid copolymers, ethylene methacrylic acid copolymers, polyimides, polyurethanes, polyesters, polyureas, ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers with a vinyl acetate comonomer content from 18-50% by weight of the copolymer, ethylene methyl acrylate copolymers with methyl acrylate comonomer content from 18%-40% by weight of the copolymer, ethylene vinyl alcohol with vinyl alcohol comonomer content from 15%-70% by mole percent of the copolymer; and (4) from about 0% to about 40% of a first thermoplastic elastomer. Particularly suitable blends are disclosed in greater detail in U.S. Patent No. 5,686,527 which is incorporated herein by reference and made a part hereof.

The second layer of the port tube is disposed coaxially within the first layer and is a non-PVC material that is reactive with an organic solvent. More preferably the second layer is reactive with an aromatic solvent including cyclohexanone, toluene, tetrahydrofuran, cumene, xylenes, diethyl benzene decalin, tetralin and amyl benzene to name a few. In a preferred form of the invention the second layer is a blend of from about 25% to about 55% by weight of a thermoplastic elastomer, 20% to about 45% of a polyester polyether block copolymer, 0%-15% ethylene vinyl acetate, 0-10% of a propylene containing polymer and from 0%-35% of a polymer selected from the group consisting of acrylonitrile butadiene styrene block copolymer, styrene ethylene butene copolymer, styrene acrylonitrile copolymer and cyclic olefin or bridged polycyclic olefin containing polymers.

In one preferred form of the invention, the membrane tube has two layers an outer layer and an inner layer disposed coaxially within the outer layer. The outer layer is reactive to organic solvents and more preferably the aromatic solvents identified above. The outer layer of the membrane tube is of a material selected from the same materials as the second layer of the port tube. Likewise, the inner layer of the membrane tube is capable of being

sealed using radio frequency sealing techniques and is selected from the same materials as set forth above for the first layer of the port tube.

The present invention also provides for membrane tubings having more than two layers, such as three layers or more. In a preferred embodiment, a core layer of a thermoplastic elastomer such as a styrene and diene type copolymer such as Kraton KG 2705  
5 sold by Shell Chemical Co.

These and other aspects and attributes of the present invention will be discussed with reference to the following drawings and accompanying specification.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS:

10 FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a flexible material container and a port closure assembly.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a closure assembly having a membrane tube and two-layered port tube.

15 FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a closure assembly having a membrane tube and a three-layered port tube.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION:

The present invention is susceptible of embodiments in many different forms. Preferred embodiments of the invention are disclosed with the understanding that the present disclosure is to be considered as exemplifications of the principles of the invention and are  
20 not intended to limit the broad aspects of the invention to the embodiments illustrated.

FIG. 1 shows a flowable material container 10 having sidewalls 12 sealed along peripheral edges to define a chamber 14 therebetween. A closure assembly 16 provides access to the contents of the container. The container 10 is preferably fabricated from a non-PVC containing material. In a preferred form of the invention the sidewalls 12 are  
25 fabricated from a multiple component polymer alloy disclosed in detail in U. S. Patent No. 5,686,527 which is incorporated herein by reference and made a part hereof. One particularly suitable polymer alloy is a blend of polypropylene, ultra-low density polyethylene, a dimer fatty acid polyamide and a styrene and hydrocarbon block copolymer. The container 10 shown in FIG. 1 is particularly suitable for medical applications such as storage and delivery  
30 of IV solutions, peritoneal dialysis solutions, pharmaceutical drugs and blood and blood components to name a few. It is contemplated that such a container can also be used to store food products or other consumable products.

What is meant by “flowable material” is a material that will flow by the force of gravity. Flowable materials therefore include both liquid items and powdered or granular items and the like.

FIG. 2 shows the closure assembly 16. The closure assembly 16 has a port tube 18 and a membrane tube 20 coaxially mounted therein. A fluid passageway 21 of the membrane tube 20 is sealed by a membrane 22 positioned at an intermediate portion of the membrane tube 20. For medical applications, the membrane 22 can be punctured by a spike of an infusion set to place the contents of the container into fluid communication with, for example, the vascular system of a patient being treated.

In a preferred form of the invention, the port tube 18 is a multilayered structure and more preferably has a first layer 23 and a second layer 24. The first layer 23 should be of a non-PVC containing material that is capable of being sealed to the sidewalls 12 of the container 10, and preferably sealed using radio frequency sealing techniques. In a preferred form of the invention, the first layer 23 is a polymer blend of: (a) from about 25% to about 50% by weight and more preferably from about 30% to about 40% by weight, of the first layer a first polyolefin selected from the group consisting of propylene containing polymers, (b) from about 0 to about 50% by weight, and more preferably from about 5-40% by weight, of the first layer a second polyolefin of an  $\alpha$ -olefin containing polymer or copolymer and more preferably is an ethylene and  $\alpha$ -olefin copolymer; (c) from about 0% to about 40% by weight, and more preferably from about 10% to about 40% by weight, of the first layer a radio frequency susceptible polymer selected from the group consisting of polyamides, ethylene acrylic acid copolymers, ethylene methacrylic acid copolymers, polyimides, polyurethanes, polyesters, polyureas, ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers with a vinyl acetate comonomer content from 18-50% by weight of the copolymer, ethylene methyl acrylate copolymers with methyl acrylate comonomer content from 18%-40% by weight of the copolymer, ethylene vinyl alcohol with vinyl alcohol comonomer content from 15%-70% by mole percent of the copolymer; and (d) from about 0% to about 40% by weight, and more preferably from 10% to about 40% by weight, of the first layer of a thermoplastic elastomer.

One particularly suitable blend for the port tube first layer is a four component blend having by weight the following components: from about 10% to about 40% and more preferably 30% of a dimer fatty acid polyamide, from about 0% to about 50% and more preferably from about 0% to about 10% of an ultra low density polyethylene, from about 25% to about 50% and more preferably from about 30% to about 40% of a polypropylene and

from about 10% to about 40% and more preferably 30% styrene-ethylene -butene-styrene block copolymer with maleic anhydride functionality.

5 The second layer **24** of the port tube **18** is of a non-PVC containing material that is capable of being solvent bonded to the membrane tube **20**. In a preferred form of the invention, the second layer **24** is a multiple component blend of the following components by weight: from about 25% to about 55% and more preferably from 33%-52% of a thermoplastic elastomer, from about 20% to about 45% and more preferably from about 25% to about 42% of a polyester polyether block copolymer, from about 0% to about 15% and more preferably from about 5% to about 12% by weight of the second layer an ethylene copolymerized with  
10 vinyl lower alkyl esters and preferably vinyl acetate, from about 0% to about 10% by weight and more preferably from about 1% to about 5% by weight of the second layer of a propylene containing polymer and from about 0% to about 35% by weight of a polymer selected from the group consisting of acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) block copolymer, styrene ethylene butene copolymer, styrene acrylonitrile copolymer and cyclic olefin or bridged  
15 polycyclic olefin containing polymers.

One particularly suitable blend of the second layer **24** of the port tube is a five-component blend having from about 33% to about 35% SEBS (Kraton 1660), from about 25% to about 29% polyester polyether block copolymers (Hytrel), from about 5% to about 9% EVA, from about 1 % to about 3% polypropylene and from about 28% to about 32%  
20 ABS.

Another suitable blend of the second layer of the port tube is a four-component blend having from about 48% to about 52% SEBS, from about 36% to about 42% polyester polyether block copolymer, from about 8% to about 12% EVA and from about 1% to about 4% polypropylene.

25 As shown in the Figures, the first layer **23** has a thickness greater than the second layer **24**. In a preferred form of the invention, the first layer will have a thickness of from about 15 mils to about 40 mils and more preferably from about 20 mils to about 30 mils. The second layer **24** will have a thickness from about 2 mils to about 12 mils and more preferably from about 5 mils to about 10 mils.

30 The membrane tube **20** should be fabricated from a non-PVC containing material and should be capable of being bonded, preferably using solvent bonding techniques, to the port tube **18**. In a preferred form of the invention, the membrane tube **20** is a multilayered structure. The membrane tube **20** has an outer layer **26** and an inner layer **28**. The outer

layer 26 is of a material selected from the same materials as set forth for the second layer 24 of the port tube. Likewise the inner layer 28 of the membrane tube 20 is selected from the same materials as the first layer 22 of the port tube 18.

5 A particularly suitable inner layer of the membrane tube is a four-component blend by weight of the inner layer 28 that slightly varies from the most preferred first layer of the port tube. The components are by weight of the inner layer 28 as follows: 40% polypropylene, 40% ultra-low density polyethylene, 10% polyamide and 10% SEBS. It should be understood, however, that the inner layer 28 of the membrane tube could also be selected from the same components and weight percentage ranges as set forth above for the first layer  
10 of the port tube.

In a preferred form of the invention, the outer layer of the membrane tube should have a thickness from about 15 mils to about 35 mils and more preferably from about 20 mils to about 30 mils. The inner layer of the membrane tube should have a thickness from about 2 mils to about 12 mils and more preferably from about 5 mils to about 10 mils.

15 FIG. 3 shows an alternate embodiment of the membrane tube having three layers. In addition to the outer layer 26 and inner layer 28 shown in FIG. 2, FIG. 3 shows an intermediate layer 27 interposed therebetween. The intermediate layer 27 preferably is a thermoplastic elastomer and more preferably an oil modified styrene-ethylene-butene-styrene block copolymer sold by the Shell Chemical Company under the product designation  
20 KRATON 62705. The intermediate layer 27 can also be a blend of from about 99% to about 70% of a thermoplastic elastomer and from about 1% to about 30% of a propylene containing polymer.

Suitable propylene containing polymers include homopolymers, copolymers and terpolymers of propylene. Suitable comonomers are one or more  $\alpha$ -olefins having from 2 to  
25 17 carbons and most preferably is ethylene in an amount by weight from about 1% to about 8% by weight of the copolymer. Suitable propylene containing polymers include those sold by Solvay under the tradename FORTILENE and include from about 1.0% to about 4.0% ethylene by weight of the copolymer.

Suitable  $\alpha$ -olefin containing polymers include homopolymers, copolymers and  
30 interpolymers of  $\alpha$ -olefins having from 2 to 17 carbons. Suitable ethylene  $\alpha$ -olefin copolymers have a density, as measured by ASTM D-792, of less than about 0.915 g/cc and are commonly referred to as very low density polyethylene (VLDPE), linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE), ultra low density polyethylene (ULDPE) and the like. In a preferred

form of the invention, the ethylene and  $\alpha$ -olefin copolymers are obtained using single site catalysts. Suitable catalyst systems, among others, are those disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,783,638 and 5,272,236. Suitable ethylene and  $\alpha$ -olefin copolymers include those sold by Dow Chemical Company under the AFFINITY tradename, DuPont-Dow under the ENGAGE tradename, Exxon under the EXACT tradename and Phillips Chemical Company under the tradename MARLEX.

Suitable polyamides include those selected from a group consisting of: aliphatic polyamides resulting from the condensation reaction of di-amines having a carbon number within a range of 2-13, aliphatic polyamides resulting from a condensation reaction of di-acids having a carbon number within a range of 2-13, polyamides resulting from the condensation reaction of dimer fatty acids, and amide containing copolymers. Polyamides resulting from a ring opening operation of a cyclic amides such as a  $\epsilon$ -caprolactam is also suitable. In a preferred form of the invention, the polyamide is a dimer fatty acid polyamide sold by Henkel under the tradename MACROMELT. Suitable thermoplastic elastomers of the present invention include styrene and hydrocarbon copolymers, and EPDM. The styrene can be substituted or unsubstituted styrene. The styrene and hydrocarbon copolymers can be a block copolymer including di-block, tri-block, star block, it can also be a random copolymer and other types of styrene and hydrocarbon copolymers that are known by those skilled in the art. The styrene and hydrocarbon copolymers can also contain various types of the above-identified styrene and hydrocarbon copolymers. The styrene and hydrocarbon copolymers can be functionalized by carboxylic acid groups, anhydrides of carboxylic acids, esters of carboxylic acids, epoxy groups and carbon monoxide. In a preferred form of the invention, the thermoplastic elastomer of the first layer 22 of the port tube 18 and the inner layer 28 of the membrane tube 20 is an SEBS di-block copolymer SEBS copolymer. Such a copolymer is sold by Shell Chemical Company under the tradename KRATON® FG1924X. The preferred thermoplastic elastomer of the second layer 24 of the port tube 18 and the outer layer 26 of the membrane tube 20 is an SEBS copolymer. Such a copolymer is sold by, for example, Shell Chemical Company under the tradename KRATON® 1660.

Suitable polyester polyether block copolymers have are sold by DuPont under the tradename HYYTREL and particularly HYTREL 4056



The term "vinyl lower alkyl esters" include those having the formula set forth in Diagram 1:

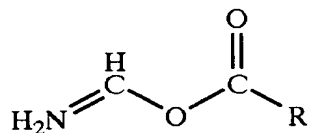


Diagram 1

The R in Diagram 1 refers to alkanes having from 1 to 17 carbons. Thus, the term  
5 "vinyl lower alkyl esters" includes but is not limited to vinyl methanoate, vinyl acetate, vinyl propionate, vinyl butyrate and the like. In a preferred form of the invention, the ethylene and vinyl lower alkyl ester of the second layer **24** of the port tube **18** and the outer layer **26** of the membrane tube **20** is an ethylene and vinyl acetate copolymer having from about 12% to about 40% vinyl acetate comonomer by weight of the copolymer. Suitable ethylene and  
10 vinyl acetate copolymers are sold by Quantum under the product designations LJE634 and UE697.

Suitable ABS copolymers include acrylonitrile butadiene styrene triblock copolymers.

Suitable cyclic olefin or bridged polycyclic hydrocarbon containing polymers and blends thereof can be found in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,218,049, 5,854,349, 5,863,986, 5,795,945,  
15 5,792,824; 6,297,322, EP 0 291,208, EP 0 283,164, EP 0 497,567 which are incorporated in their entirety herein by reference and made a part hereof. In a preferred form of the invention, these homopolymers, copolymers and polymer blends will have a glass transition temperature of greater than 50°C, more preferably from about 70°C to about 180°C, a density greater than 0.910 g/cc and more preferably from 0.910g/cc to about 1.3 g/cc and most  
20 preferably from 0.980 g/cc to about 1.3 g/cc and have from at least about 20 mole % of a cyclic aliphatic or a bridged polycyclic in the backbone of the polymer more preferably from about 30-65 mole % and most preferably from about 30-60 mole %.

In a preferred form of the invention, suitable cyclic olefin monomers are monocyclic compounds having from 5 to about 10 carbons in the ring. The cyclic olefins can selected  
25 from the group consisting of substituted and unsubstituted cyclopentene, cyclopentadiene, cyclohexene, cyclohexadiene, cycloheptene, cycloheptadiene, cyclooctene, cyclooctadiene. Suitable substituents include lower alkyl, acrylate derivatives and the like.

In a preferred form of the invention, suitable bridged polycyclic hydrocarbon monomers have two or more rings and more preferably contain at least 7 carbons. The rings can be substituted or unsubstituted. Suitable substitutes include lower alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, vinyl, allyloxy, (meth) acryloxy and the like. The bridged polycyclic hydrocarbons are selected from the group consisting of those disclosed in the above incorporated patents and patent applications. Suitable bridged polycyclic hydrocarbon containing polymers are sold by Ticona under the tradename TOPAS, by Nippon Zeon under the tradename ZEONEX and ZEONOR, by Daikyo Gomu Seiko under the tradename CZ resin, and by Mitsui Petrochemical Company under the tradename APEL.

Suitable comonomers include  $\alpha$ -olefins having from 3-10 carbons, aromatic hydrocarbons, other cyclic olefins and bridged polycyclic hydrocarbons.

It may also be desirable to have pendant groups associated with the cyclic olefin containing polymers and bridged polycyclic containing hydrocarbons. The pendant groups are for compatibilizing the cyclic olefin containing polymers and the bridged polycyclic hydrocarbon containing polymers with more polar polymers including amine, amide, imide, ester, carboxylic acid and other polar functional groups. Suitable pendant groups include aromatic hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, monoethylenically unsaturated hydrocarbons, acrylonitriles, vinyl ethers, vinyl esters, vinylamides, vinyl ketones, vinyl halides, epoxides, cyclic esters and cyclic ethers. The monethylenically unsaturated hydrocarbons include alkyl acrylates, and aryl acrylates. The cyclic ester includes maleic anhydride.

The port tube and the membrane tube are preferably fabricated using coextrusion techniques well known to those skilled in the polymer fabrication art. The membrane tube is preferably bonded to the port tube by dipping the membrane tube in a suitable solvent such as an aromatic solvent including cyclohexanone, toluene, tetrahydrofuran, cumene, xylenes, diethyl benzene, tetralin, decalin and amyl benzene to name a few.

### Examples

Membrane tubes and port tubes were coextruded having the layered structures set forth in the table below. The membrane tubes were dipped in cyclohexanone and were inserted into the membrane tubes in a telescoping fashion to form a closure assembly. The closure assemblies were tested for bond strength, spike insertion force and spike removal force.

The bonding strength was tested by gripping the port tube at one end of an Instron tester and the membrane tube in the other end and operating the Instron at a cross head speed of 10 in./min.

5 A two layered port tube having an outer and an inner layer was coextruded. The inner layer had a thickness of 0.006 inches and was fabricated from SEBS. The outer layer had a thickness of 0.026 inches and was fabricated from a polymer blend by weight of the outer layer of 35% polypropylene/5% ultra low density polyethylene/30% dimer fatty acid polyamide/30% SEBS with maleic anhydride functionality.

10 A three layered membrane tube was coextruded having an inner layer, a core layer and an outer layer. The inner layer is a polymer blend by weight 30% polypropylene/35% dimer fatty acid polyamide/35% SEBS. The core layer was a blend of 85% SEBS and 15% polypropylene. The outer layer was 45% SEBS and 55% polypropylene. The inner layer had a thickness of 0.003 inches, the core layer 0.023 inches and the outer layer 0.006 inches.

15 Polymeric sheeting was extruded from a blend by weight of 10% dimer fatty acid polyamide, 35% ultra low density polyethylene, 45% polypropylene and 10% SEBS with maleic anhydride functionality.

20 Two rectangularly-shaped sheets of the polymeric sheeting were placed into registration and sealed along 3 peripheral edges to define a pouch. A port tube segment was inserted into an open end of the pouch and was heat sealed therein while sealing the final peripheral edge to define a container. A membrane tube segment was dipped into cyclohexanone and inserted in a telescoping fashion into the port tube segment.

25 The container was bolted down proximate a mechanical tester. The port tube was attached to a spike attached to a cross-head of the mechanical tester. The cross-head speed of the tester was set at 20 in/min. The cross-head was set to achieve the desired spike insertion depth in the port tube. The tester allowed for measuring the spike insertion force and the spike removal force. The average spike insertion value after 50 tests was 13.31 lbf. The average spike removal force for 50 tests was 10.37 lbf. These measurements were made after the spike dwelled in the membrane tube for 24 hours.

30 The tester was also used to determine the pull force necessary to remove the port tube from the container or to otherwise damage the container or port tube. The port tube was inserted into the tester with the container bolted down. The average pull force for 28 tests was 30.04 lbf. This test was conducted prior to steam sterilizing the container. The value for 30 test after the container was steam sterilized was 42.68 lbf.

The components of individual tubing layers are designated as follows in Table 1:

I = a blend by weight of the following components: of 40% polypropylene, 40% by weight ULDPE, 10 % dimer fatty acid polyamide and 10% SEBS.

II = a blend by weight of the following four components: 38% polyester polyether  
5 block copolymer (Hytrel), 2% polypropylene, 10% EVA and 50% SEBS.

III = a blend by weight of the following five components: 27% polyester polyether block copolymer, 1% polypropylene, 7% EVA, 35% SEBS and 30% ABS.

IV = Shell Kraton KG 2705

V = a blend by weight of the following components: 45% polypropylene, 35%  
10 ULDPE, 10% dimer fatty acid polyamide and 10% SEBS.

The tubings layers are specified from outside layer, intermediate layer and inside layer.

The results of these tests are reported in Table 1 below.

Port tube	Membrane Tube	Bond strength	Spike Insertion		Spike removal
I/II	II/IV/I	25-30	24		19
I/III	III/IV/I	50-55	25	30	12

15 While specific embodiments have been illustrated and described, numerous modifications come to mind without departing from the spirit of the invention and the scope of protection is only limited by the scope of the accompanying claims.